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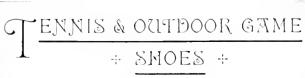
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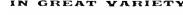
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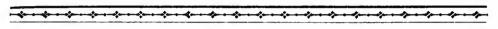
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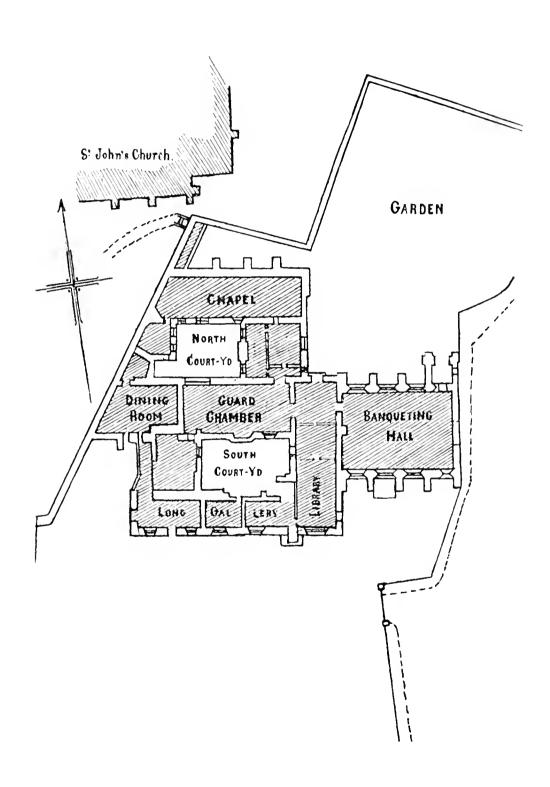
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MDCCCXCII.



History of the Old Palace, Croydon.

* * * * * * * *

ROYDON PALACE for more than a century has ceased to be a residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury; but, although in the last century it was allowed to fall into decay and almost into oblivion, yet the largest portion of the structure still remains—more

than enough to enable us to form an idea of its extent and magnificence in days gone by. In a paper on "The Architecture and Heraldry of Croydon Palace," by the Rev. J. Cave Browne, the author remarks: "Happily, at the present time Croydon Palace is not a ruin; may it never become one! Its once palatial



walls are alive with what the poet calls 'reverent history'; for in their very massiveness and range we may read the tale of the piety, the perils, and hospitality of the so-called 'Dark Ages' in which they arose."

The story of the old palace mounts back to nearly a thousand years.

The will of Beorhtric and

Aelfswyth, which dates from 960, informs us that Elflies was priest of Crogdæne, and his rude church was probably built here in the Saxon forest.

Ethelbert, King of Kent, had granted a residence to S. Augustine at Canterbury, and there the primates chiefly lived; but they had other homes, and one of them was at Croydon, which from time immemorial seems to have been annexed to the Metropolitan See.

Tradition tells that the Archbishops of Canterbury dwelt there from the time of Edward the Confessor; and "Domesday Book" distinctly states that Lanfranc held the Manor of Croindene.

The original structure long since gave place to this later pile of buildings. They have probably grown up during a long course of years, each successive primate altering or adding to the mansion, and leaving his coat-of-arms on the corbels of the old hall, or in the stained glass of the chambers, which has all been removed.

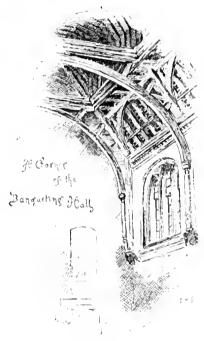
The most perfect part of the group of buildings is the Hall, which was built in the fifteenth century by Archbishop Stafford, on the site of an earlier structure, which probably owed its original foundation to Stephen Langton in the earlier part, or to John Peckham towards the close, of the thirteenth century. Both these prelates in their day were great builders; and they were great benefactors to the old manor-houses appertaining to the See of Canterbury. Ducarel, in his account of the Old Palace at Croydon, says that the manor, as is known from "Domesday Book," belonged to the See of Canterbury ever since the days of Archbishop Lanfranc, who became primate a few years after the Norman Conquest, and died in 1089. When the Manor-house was first built cannot be ascertained with certainty; but its origin is generally attributed to Archbishop Langton, in the time of King John. Be that as it may, there are few Archbishops between the thirteenth and eighteenth

centuries with whom the ancient palace cannot establish its connection. The palace was probably much enlarged by Courtenay and Arundel in the beginning of the fourteenth, and found its most munificent restorer in Stafford in the middle of the fifteenth century.

The palace, substantially almost unaltered, stands on the south and east sides of the parish churchyard, and through its moat ran, formerly, a clear stream that

abounded in trout. Previous to its partial demolition, the buildings formed a large square court or quadrangle, and comprised, besides its banqueting-hall, guard-chamber, long gallery, and chapel (all of which are still standing), various ranges of apartments for the servants and retainers, &c. The Banqueting-hall is built of flint with massive stone buttresses; the Guard-room, partly of stone and partly brick; the rest of the apartments are mostly cased with red brick.

The great Hall, with its fine open-timbered roof, is still in good preservation; but "the daïs, on which the lord of the mansion and his guests were wont to sit in days when proudest noble deemed it no dishonour to eat his meals in the common hall with the humblest of his servants, has disappeared." The arms of Archbishop Stafford (1443-52), which appear conspicuously on the



corbels below the windows, prove that it was built by that prelate. The withdrawing-room,—generally, though erroneously, styled the guard-chamber,—with its fine oriel window, owes its construction to Archbishop Arundel (1306-1414), the friend of Bolingbroke, whom he crowned as Henry IV., and so is about half a century earlier than the present hall. The earliest mention of a chapel in the Palace of Croydon was in 1283, at which date Archbishop Peckham held an ordination within its walls: both Cranmer and Ridley are known to have officiated in that chapel. On the knobs of the oak benches at the west end of the choir are carved the arms of Archbishop Laud (1633-1660), who was in the building when intelligence was brought him of the assassination of his friend, the Duke of Buckingham. The arms of Laud's successor, Archbishop Juxon, who attended Charles I. on the scaffold, adorn the east end benches of the chapel.

Although, as stated above, among the heraldic decorations of the great Hall, the arms of Archbishop Stafford are the most conspicuous, still it must not be overlooked that there are evidences of an earlier building. Two lancet windows, which formerly pierced the flank gable at the east, but were lost in the fall of the entire eastern wall in 1830; the Decorated porch on the north, with its finely-groined roof; the corresponding garden door and doorway on the south, clearly must have belonged to a building of earlier date, which Stafford probably found in partial decay, and restored with his wonted liberality. Though inferior in size and grandeur to the hall of Lambeth Palace, that of Croydon is a building of goodly proportions, being 56 feet long by 38 feet wide, and it divided into four bays, each con-

taining a three-light window, except the eastern one on the north side, where the space is occupied by a small room over the entrance porch; this was used either as a minstrels' chamber, or as a passage room to a minstrels' gallery running along the eastern wall over a wooden screen. Under the screen were, no doubt, the three usual doors, leading respectively to the buttery, the kitchen, and the cellar; but along with the downfall of the eastern wall, gallery and screen and doorways have all disappeared. To the windows it is scarcely



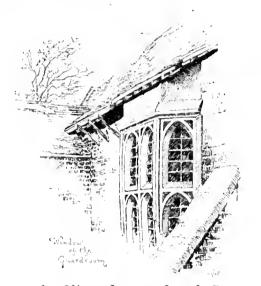
possible to assign even an approximate date, for crowbar or chisel and mallet have effectually removed all trace of cusp and curve, and left only the bare battered mullions, while the widening and less pointed arches and mouldings of the windows themselves may indicate any part of that vague period of transition between the Decorated and Perpendicular, which would comprehend the styles, both of Courtenay's and Stafford's times. The magnificent roof of Spanish chestnut, whose pitch reaches 90 feet, re-

mains uninjured, with its arched principals without kingpost or brace, and its timbers open to the very roof, resting upon what constitutes the great beauty of the Hall, a series of angel corbels, supporting shields, once rich in heraldic blazonry. Conspicuous among these, as stated above, are the arms of its chief restorer, if not rebuilder, Archbishop Stafford, which appear singly,—a chevron, with and without the mitre of difference, and also per pale with those of Canterbury and of his former See of Bath and Wells; while on the neighbouring shields are the arms of his noble kinsman, Henry, Earl of Stafford, and Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham. On the western corbels are also the arms of Laud, Juxon, and Herring, who were the more recent restorers of the building.

At the upper end of the hall, in the centre of the daïs, once stood the stone chair or throne used by the archbishops on State occasions, over which projected a canopy of stonework of massive proportions and remarkable construction. In front, upon a square panel between angel supporters, is a shield bearing the arms of Edward the Confessor impaling the royal arms, England and France, quarterly—a device which would itself assign it to the reign of Henry VI., who proclaimed the Confessor the patron saint of England. The angel supporting the whole carries a scroll inscribed, "DOMINE SALVUM FAC REGEM," and rests upon a shield bearing the arms of Archbishop Stafford; while in the north angle of the projection is a shield bearing the family chevron without the mitre, and in the south angle the saltire of the See of Bath and Wells. This massive block of stonework fell down in the middle of the last century, and apparently destroyed the seat for which it had served as a canopy. Archbishop Herring (1747-1757), anxious to preserve it as a strange, yet historic, device, placed it on its present plain basement of masonry, close against the west wall; and although layers of yellow wash have quite obliterated all the rich colour with which the angels and the shields were bedecked, the faces and figures, as well as the heraldic charges and the general character of the whole group, have been remarkably well preserved. At the southern end of the daïs is a shallow recess, with the usual oriel window, not unlike that at Hampton Court Palace.

The withdrawing-room, or guard-chamber, judging by its heraldry, was the work of Archbishop Arundel (1397-1414), but possibly he but completed the work designed by his predecessor Courtenay. There can be no doubt that an apartment of imposing dimensions stood here previously, though known by a different name; for it was in principali camerâ sui manerii de Croydon that

Peckham received the pall 600 years ago, and above a century before Arundel, or even Courtenay, succeeded to the Primacy. It is probable that the need of a guard-chamber was the more fully realized by the soldier-minded Courtenay when he was appointed custodian of no less distinguished a prisoner than the young



Duke of Rothesay, afterwards King James I. of Scotland, who had been captured at sea while flying to France to seek an asylum from his unscrupulous uncle, the Regent, Duke of Albany. From the rigours of his first imprisonment in Pevensey Castle he was transferred to the milder guardianship of the chivalrous primate at Croydon, where he lived for some years. In this apartment, or in the great hall, how many historic scenes have been enacted!

The chief gem of this withdrawing-room is an oriel window looking out into a small quadrangle. It was formerly enriched with painted glass, which exhibited the arms of England and of the illustrious house of Courtenay.

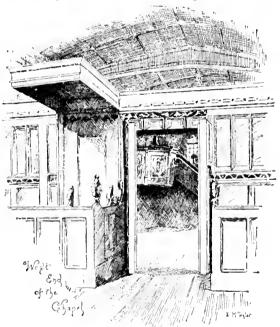
On the south, close to this once noble chamber, ran the Long Gallery, in which Queen Elizabeth delighted to dance "galliards" with her courtiers, and, in 1687, she is recorded to have here bestowed the Great Seal of England on the handsome and courtly Sir Christopher Hatton. The Long Gallery is still intact, so far as concerns its outer walls, though it has been cut up internally into bedrooms and class-rooms. At its eastern extremity is Queen Elizabeth's State bedroom; but its oak panelling, its ornamental ceiling, rich with heraldry, and the rest of its decorations, are entirely gone. The whole of this chamber, and of the Long Gallery, was cased in solid red bricks by Archbishop Wake more than a century and a half ago. Its windows looked out upon the archbishop's private gardens and "pleasaunce," now turned into a field.

Beyond the guard-chamber is another large apartment, called the dining-room, a century older still, if we may judge from its plain-timbered roof, which is still as sound and good as when it was first erected. Beneath the dining-room are cellars and dimly-lighted vaults, which may at one time have served as prisons, but the secrets of these chambers none may know. The room is divided into two parts by a floor; and the upper part, which has an opening looking down into the guard-chamber, is commonly known as "the music gallery." It may, however, be doubted whether this name is correct; possibly it was used as a dormitory for guests.

A slight wooden gallery, apparently of the sixteenth century, connects this part of the buildings with the chapel, which in its internal arrangements is very like the chapels of some of the smaller colleges at Oxford and Cambridge. The Tudor arches of the windows mark the approximate date of the present building, which, doubtless, superseded a previous structure. The whole of it is cased in brick; but the brickwork is very finely executed, especially at the west end, which looks into the parish churchyard, where the Keys of S. Peter are worked into the wall in black brick, very conspicuously. It is said that the chapel, as it now stands, is the work of Archbishop Bourchier, the prelate who

crowned Edward IV., Richard III., and Henry VII. (1454–1486); but all papers and documents relating to its foundation and erection have long since been lost.

"The existence of an earlier chapel," writes Mr. E. Walford, in his "Greater London," "is clear. Archbishop



QUEEN ELIZABETH'S PEW

Peckham's Register expressly states that his reception of the pall took place in camerâ principali, and his confirmation two days afterwards in capellâ sui manerii de

Croydon, in the year 1382; and the learned but persecuted archbishop, Reginald Peacock, was consecrated in the chapel at Croydon in 1414. But it is with Laud that the present building is especially associated; for, according to his custom, and more fully even than at Lambeth itself, he has recorded here in heraldic characters the history of his rise. On the carved poppyheads of the western stalls appear his arms in connection with those of every preferment that he held, impaling the Principalship of S. John's College, Oxford, the Deanery of Gloucester, and the Sees of S. David's, Bath and Wells, London and Canterbury, while on the eastern block are those of Archbishop Juxon."

This, however, is scarcely correct, for it would seem, on close examination, that all the carving of the stalls in the chapel is of one date, and if so, it must have been the work, not of Laud, but of his successor, Juxon.

Many and various have been the guests entertained in this old Palace.

Besides the royal and distinguished personages already mentioned, we read that the learned John Fryth, afterwards burnt at Smithfield, was brought here before Archbishop Cranmer, and, as we read, was "well entertained in the porter's lodge" the night of his arrival. That lodge has disappeared, and with it the old gateway which a few years ago still spanned the avenue leading to the palace.

Of Queen Mary it is pleasant to read that "it had been the custom of her predecessors to devote the summer months to progresses through different counties. But these journeys caused much injury to the farmers, who were not only compelled to furnish provisions to the purveyors, but were withdrawn from the labours of the harvest to aid in the frequent removals of the Court.

Mary, through consideration for the interests of the husbandmen, denied herself this pleasure, and generally confined her excursions to Croydon. There her chief amusement was to walk out in the company of her maids, without any distinction of dress, and in this disguise to visit the houses of the neighbouring poor. She inquired into their circumstances, relieved their wants, and often apprenticed, at her own expense, such of the children as appeared of promising dispositions." Kindness and ready sympathy for every form of sorrow and distress are, we know, the distinguishing characteristics of our own royal family, but we should hardly have expected to discover them in a Tudor sovereign, whose short reign is usually painted in the darkest colours.

Queen Elizabeth was frequently the guest of Archbishops Parker and Whitgift, and her bedroom, as well as the pew she occupied in the chapel, are still pointed out. The chamberlain of the day found it difficult to accommodate her numerous retinue, if we may trust an old document, which runs as follows: "Lodgins Croyden, the Busshope of Canterburye's house bestoweth as followeth the 19th of Maye, 1574. The Lord Chamberlayne his old lodginge. The Lord Treasurer, where he The La. Marquess at ye nether end of the great chamber. The La. Warwick, where she was. of Lecester, where he was. The Lord Admyrall at ye nether end of ye great chamber. . . . I cannot tell wher to place Mr. Hutton; and for my La. Carewe, here is no place with a chymney for her; but she must ley abrode by Mr. Aparry, and ye rest of ye Pryvy Chambers."

Archbishop Grindal did not find the place wholesome, but convenient, as being near London, whither he often went on business or "to seek some help of physic."

Whitgift, however, was of a different mind, and loved "the sweetness of the place, especially in summer," and loved it all the more after he had "builded his hospital and school" at Croydon.

It may be interesting to cast a glance at the state kept up by an Archbishop of Canterbury in those days.

It is recorded of Whitgift that "at his first journey into Kent he rode to Dover attended with no less than one hundred of his own servants in livery, whereof there were forty gentlemen in chains of gold. The train of gentlemen and clergy in the country and their followers was about 500 horse."

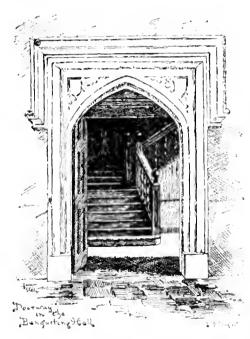
On some occasions Whitgift was accompanied by a still more numerous retinue. During his progresses to Canterbury he was joined by so many of the gentlemen of Kent, that he sometimes entered that city with 800 or 1,000 horse.

His hospitality was unbounded. He frequently feasted the clergy, nobility, and gentry of his diocese and neighbourhood, and at Christmas his table "was set twice or thrice over for strangers." Queen Elizabeth is said to have visited him twice, or even thrice. Yet this great archbishop was never so happy as when he could lay aside all pomp and ceremony, and dine at the hospital among his poor brethren, as he loved to call them. His closing years were saddened by his fears for the safety of the Church of his country, and his last words to King James, who visited him on his death-bed, were "Pro Ecclesia Dei—Pro Ecclesia Dei." He was laid to rest in Croydon Church, "in that chappel where his pore people do usually sitte."

It would seem as if this prelate foresaw, with intense grief, the awful times of desecration and sacrilege that

were coming upon the Church; and it is deeply gratifying to us in these happier later days to reflect, that every room in the old palace he loved so well will now be used only according to the good archbishop's motto—" Pro Ecclesia Dei."

There is no doubt that Archbishop Laud made considerable improvements in the palace, especially in the chapel, but his untimely end cut short the work. Enough, however, had been done to excite the anger of his adversaries, and at his trial evidence was brought against him that he had set up an organ, and put up a painted glass window, "for which work Master Prynne found the glazier's bill discharged by the archbishop himself, among others of his papers."



After his impeachment there is a gap of twenty years, and, in the time of anarchy and confusion which ensued, the palace was wrested from the See of Canterbury and offered for sale. It was leased, with all that belonged to it, to the Earl of Nottingham, and afterwards fell into the possession Sir William Brereton, Colonel-General of the Cheshire forces, who

turned the chapel into a kitchen; and it continued in this condition till the Restoration, in 1660.

This worthy is described by one of the Cavaliers as "a notable man at a thanksgiving dinner, having terrible long teeth and a prodigious stomach, to turn the archbishop's chapel at Croydon into a kitchen, and to swallow up that palace and lands at a morsel."

At the Restoration, Juxon, Bishop of London, who had attended King Charles I. upon the scaffold, was called to the See of Canterbury. He at once set to work to restore the chapel, and his arms may still be seen on its ceiling and stalls.

The last archbishop who resided in the Old Palace appears to have been Archbishop Hutton, who died in 1758.

His two successors neglected the place, and it fell into such decay that an Act of Parliament was obtained in 1780 to sell the ancient summer residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury, which was said to be in "so low and unwholesome a situation, and in many respects so unfit to be the habitation of an Archbishop of Canterbury, that few of the archbishops had of late years been able to reside there."

A description of Croydon in 1818 relates that "the palace is now let to persons engaged in the business of printing linen, and the garden is converted into a bleaching ground. The Great Hall and a considerable portion of the remaining buildings are appropriated to the purpose of washing and bleaching linen."

Such was for nearly a century the fate of Croydon Palace, until the year 1887, when it was again sold and presented by the Duke of Newcastle to the Community of the Sisters of the Church, that it might be restored to a religious use.

The Old Palace was by this time far on the road

to ruin, but through the kind assistance of friends its present owners were enabled to re-roof a large portion of the building, and arrest its further decay.

The Old Palace is now used as a Higher Grade Day School for girls, its fine old Banqueting-hall and Guard-room being admirably adapted for such a purpose. Before it had been open two years, upwards of three hundred children had been entered on the roll of its Admission Register. The rapidly-increasing number of pupils necessitated a further outlay in order to provide sufficient accommodation.

These extensive alterations have, of course, involved considerable expense. More than £800 has been spent on the restoration of the grand old Banqueting-hall alone, and still there remain large portions of the building which might be turned to good account, but are at present in a dilapidated and ruinous condition. The Chapel, too, is as yet untouched. Within its hallowed walls eight bishops at least have been consecrated, numerous ordinations have been held, and many a solemn act of worship has been offered. In the early part of the present century this ancient House of God was forsaken, its altar removed, its stonework and carving covered with whitewash, or daubed over with brown paint. It was used at one time as an armoury for the local militia, then as a parish-room and day-school before the present parochial schools were built.

Who will come forward to restore it in the beauty of holiness that the voice of praise and thanksgiving may once more ascend from this sacred spot, dedicated so many centuries ago to the service of Almighty God? What a precious relic of the past history of our land, what a silent but powerful witness to the continuity of

the English Church, are these venerable walls? If the old record be true that its history dates back to the conversion of King Ethelbert, who was persuaded by Queen Bertha to "restore" it to S. Augustine, then it was Church property even in the days of early British Christianity.

And surely to no higher or nobler use could such a building be devoted than to the cause of Religious Education, especially in the present day, when we are engaged in a hand-to-hand conflict between faith and infidelity.

Truly does the poet sing: "The old order changeth, yielding place to new, and God fulfils Himself in many ways."

Change and decay have taken the place of its earthly grandeur, yet within the walls of the Old Palace the children of the present generation are learning the same holy faith, and repeating the same ancient creed, which their forefathers learned in the far-off days of old.

"O very God and very Light,
The flame that came at Thy command,
Still shineth through our earthly night,
Still speeds the work from hand to hand,
And down the changing years of time
Unchanging comes the Faith sublime."

All who feel an interest in this venerable building, so closely bound up for so many centuries with the history of the Church of England, are earnestly solicited to contribute towards its restoration.

One thousand pounds would not only restore the Chapel, but would go some way towards repairing and utilizing other dilapidated portions of the building.

Subscriptions and donations towards this object should be sent to the Secretary—

Miss F. Ashdown, 27, Kilburn Park Road, London, N.W.,

or to the

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The Old Palace, Croydon.



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THE object of this offshoot of the Church Extension Association is to invite the co-operation of friends and well-wishers in the neighbourhood of Croydon in the work of the Society.

The only rules binding on those who join it are:—

- I.—To endeavour to interest others in the work of the Society by lending Magazines or Reports published by the C.E.A., as they are able.
- II.—To supply at least one garment, or one article of fancy work or decorative art, once in every three months (the first week in November, February, May, and August).
- III.—To forward such articles (carriage paid) to the Manager, "The Old Palace," Croydon.
- IV.—To subscribe 1s. annually, to be paid the first week in November. Members may join at any time, and pay at the rate of 1d. a month.

An Annual Report will be sent to each Member, stating the contributions received during the year, and the several branches of the work to which they have been applied.

Members are earnestly begged to remember the work of the C.E.A. in their prayers.

Communications to be addressed to-

THE MANAGER,

The Old Palace,

Croydon.

THE CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,

27. KILBURN PARK ROAD, LONDON, N.W.

WE DESIRE to call the attention of ALL CHRISTIANS to the deep needs of this Society, and the claims which it has upon their loving sympathy and generous support. Its motto, "For the Church of God," briefly sums up its aim, a large work of love being daily carried on by its members for the glory of God and the good of His poor.

The work of the C.E.A. may be classified as gather-

ing under the following heads:-

ing under the following neads:—

1. Six Orphanages of Meroy.—Free Orphanages, containing 600 orphan children, all friendless and destitute.—For all particulars of these, apply to Miss F. Ashdown, 27, Kilburn Park Road, London, N.W.

2. S. Mary's Convalescent Home at Broadstairs.—A large Home by the sea, built for the receptions of the convenience of the children of the sea.

tion of 300 little convalescents, the children of the

poorest in the land.

3. The East London Food Mission.—For furnishing trucks of warm food to Dockmen and the Unemployed. 42a, Dock Street, London Docks, E.

4. Hot Breakfasts to Starving Children in the East End and other Poor Districts .- This work is continued all the year round.

5. Penny and Haifpenny Dinners to Poor

Children. 6. Workrooms for the Employment of Poor Needlewomen.

7. A Labour Home for the Unemployed.— Burwood Mews, Edgware Road, London, W.

8. Depots in poor parts of London and elsewhere for the Sale of Clothing to the Needy at Small where for the Sale of Clothing to the Needy at Small Cost. There are already twenty-one of these established, and more needed. 27, Kilburn Park Road, London, N.W. 229, Edgware Road, London, W. 66, Queen's Road, Bayswater, London, W. 3, Glendower Place, South Kensington. 252, Castle Street, Dudley. 12, Snow Hill, Birmingham. 56, High Street, Budiey, 12, Show Hill, Billinghalli, 50, High Street, Ramsgate. 53, West Street, Brighton. 5, Derby Road, Nottingham. 172, Smithdown Road, Liverpool. 6, Holderness Arcade, Witham, Hull. 13, Castle Gate, York. 7a, The Square, Shrews-bury. Minster Street, Salisbury. 8, Torwood Street, Torquay. 14, King Street, Leicester. 16, S. Paul's Street, Leeds. 14, Colston Street, Bristol. 47, S. Stephen's Street, Norwich. 63, Moss Lane West, and 77, Downing Street, Manchester. St. Helen's Road,

Swansea. 1, Bryancourt Buildings, King's Road, Southsea. 103, Walton Road, Oxford. 90, York Street, Toronto. 66, Hannah Street, Hamilton, Ontario.

9. Education Union .- For the building and supporting of schools for the poor, in which the religious teaching of the young is made of prominent importance. The S. Augustine's, Gordon, Memorial, and three other large Schools in West London have been built with this intention. Miss ASHDOWN, 27, Kilburn Park Road, Kilburn, N.W.

10. Home Missions.-The Sisters are engaged in working eight different parishes in London.

11. Foreign Missions.-Missionaries abroad supplied with fittings for their churches, altar linen, books, and money grants. S. Augustine's Home of Rest has also been opened with special reference to missionaries.

12.-Church Teachers' Union.-For the banding together and encouragement of teachers in Church schools. Miss Wordsworth, 27, Kilburn Park Road, London, N.W.

13.—Agency for the Sale of Second-hand Books.—229. Edgware Road, London, W.—This is already found to supply a great want among teachers, students, the clergy, and others.

In conclusion, we venture to entreat those who read this short statement not to lay it aside without making some definite resolve to support a Society which has claims upon every Christian man and woman.

To feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, to comfort the sick and sorrowful, are duties and privileges in

which we are all called to share.

Urgently, then, do we call upon each and every friend of the poor to become our cordial and earnest fellowworker. Great have been the success and blessing which have hitherto rested upon our work; but the work is-in the providence of GoD-assuming increased proportions, and we are fain to ask for help adequate to the large demands made upon us.

All donations and subscriptions should be sent to the Secretary of the Church Extension Association, Miss Frances Ashdown, 27, Kilburn Park Road, London, N.W., to whom Post Office Orders may be made payable at the General Post Office; and cheques crossed London and County Bank.

Packets of circulars, collecting-cards for pence or shillings, collecting-boxes, and back numbers of Our Work, Our Weekly, and The Banner of Faith, for free distribution, can also be had on application to the Secretary, who will gladly furnish any further

information to those who desire to know more of the work.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

To those kindly disposed to become benefactors to this Society by will, the following Form of Legacy is recommended:—

"I give and bequeath to the Treasurer (or President) for the time being of the Church Extension pounds, free of legacy Association, 27, Kilburn Park Road, London, N.W., the sum of duty, which I direct to be paid out of such part of my personal estate as by law I can charge therewith, to be applied to the general purposes or to any special branch of the said Association; and I declare that the receipt of the Treasurer or President of the said Association shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors."

The Society being supported by Voluntary aid only, the benevolent public are earnestly solicited to remember the Charity by will.

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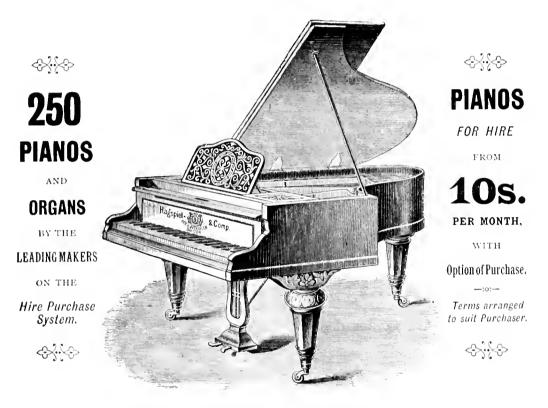
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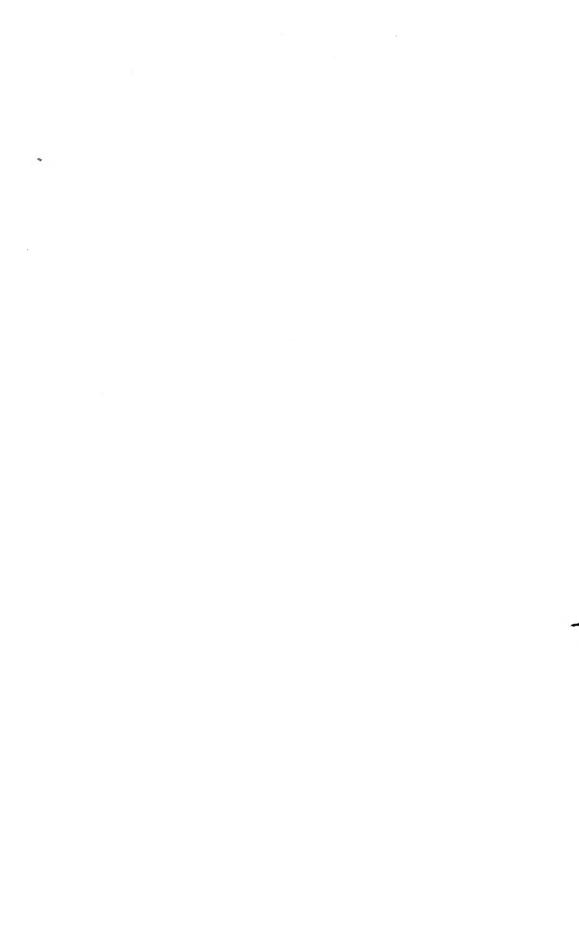
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